

In  $\sqrt{64}$ , the  $\sqrt{\quad}$  is called the \_\_\_\_\_ (or \_\_\_\_\_) and 64 is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

$$\sqrt{64} = \underline{\quad} \text{ or } \underline{\quad} \text{ because...}$$

\*\* Note: When “simplifying” radicals, we only consider the positive answers! \*\*

### SIMPLIFYING RADICALS:

“The Buddy System” - The radical is a house, and numbers only get to leave the house if they have a buddy!

$$\sqrt{75}$$

- 1) Is the number a perfect square?
- 2) If not, make a factor tree!
- 3) Looking at the bottoms of the factor tree, circle any “buddies”
- 4) Buddies get to leave the radical – write the number only ONCE to the left!  
No buddy? That number is stuck inside the house!
- 5) Multiply any numbers outside or inside the radical.

“The Buddy System” - The radical is a house, and numbers only get to leave the house if they have a buddy!

$$\sqrt{540}$$

- 1) Is the number a perfect square?
- 2) If not, make a factor tree!
- 3) Looking at the bottoms of the factor tree, circle any “buddies”
- 4) Buddies get to leave the radical – write the number only ONCE to the left!  
No buddy? That number is stuck inside the house!
- 5) Multiply any numbers outside or inside the radical.

### PRACTICE:

1.  $\sqrt{80}$

2.  $\sqrt{54}$

3.  $\sqrt{324}$

4.  $\sqrt{210}$

5. —

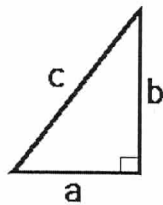
6. —

7. —

8. —

PYTHAGORAS – Ancient Greece, 570-495 BCE

## Pythagorean Theorem



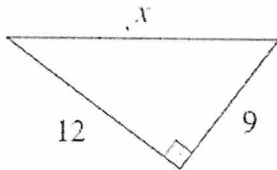
$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Only in \_\_\_\_\_ triangles!

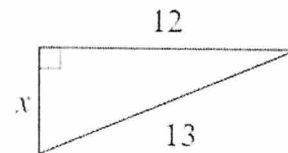
*a* and *b* are switchable!

*c* must be the longest side, across from the right angle (little square)

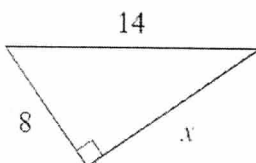
1)



2)



3)



4)

